Immediate housing, is this possible?

I have an idea where we might be able to build immediate housing, but, this would be like making a house out of nothing. so, is this possible, and if it is, how is it possible?

We need to build the house, and build it out of something. if the house was made of something plentiful, like sand, then there would be room to make many houses. how about digging a little to that earth under sand? then we could heat the 'earth' and make bricks, and heat the bricks to make them stick together. this needs a bit of wood, paper and matches. if this were the case, then we could build the houses after digging the foundations. hell, it won't be pretty, but it will keep you dry and sheltered...

Even faster housing!

If the squatters were to use a tree or bush, they could build around it. this would add stability to the shanty. but, that might be far away, so, they need houses like right now!

If we were to empty crates, like those shipping crates out, then donate them to the squatters, then they would have plenty of good houses for a long time.

Creating buildings.

If we were to take some air, we could build prefabs for the homeless. this would mean taking some oxygen or helium and folding it on the spot. this can be done by using two lasers, sending the atoms crashing into each other. every laser is made of photons, which are massless, and, then they carry other elements with them from the atoms. think of a lot of helium going into each other, and, forming as the laser progresses from one point to another? then, we could use a third laser to give depth to the two lasers, creating a 'three dimensional wall' or something. then, the foundations could be laid with minimal effort, just some digging and then setting the folded laser left overs into the ground.

This requires three powerful lasers. i am sure the university could provide the homeless squatters with three high powered lasers? they could even be sponsored by various rich people in my or your country, of course?

Memory uploader.

I have heard of this being done in australia, but i am sure i can do a better job. we need them uploaded like yesterday,no?

For us to get it in there, before we 'encode it,' we would have to find open space, open space between all the information, so, we will be installing wave lengths of information into areas where we remember old movies and things... i think this is the best way?

What i am asking for is that signals be altered to instead hold educational information. of course, it would be wise to study someone's brain activity and nervous system when they are reading these notes, and, then copying these same signals into the other person's brain, and, keeping the signal repeating until they will remember it. of course, i have already suggested that - maybe there is a better way?

It is not so much about remembering the wording as understanding. this means

that we need to explain the course to the 'kids.' this could be done by flow charts - charts that connect words together - and then they will remember the sequence for all things through initials.

Of course, this might be done together, but i am sure there exists another thing we could do to help the people remember.

Quote by: **http://www.popsci.com/technology/article/2011-12/scientists-achieve-matrix-style-subliminal-teaching**

For the first time, researchers have been able to hack into the process of learning in the brain, using induced brain patterns to create a learned behavior. It's not quite as advanced as an instant kung-fu download, and it's not as sleek as cognitive inception, but it's still an important finding that could lead to new teaching and rehabilitation techniques.

Future therapies could decode the brain activity patterns of an athlete or a musician, and use them as a benchmark for teaching another person a new activity, according to the researchers.

Scientists from Boston University and ATR Computational Neuroscience Laboratories in Kyoto used functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI, to study the learning process. They were examining the adult brain's aptitude for visual perceptual learning, or VPL, in which repetitive training improves a person's performance on a particular task. Whether adults can do this as well as young people has been an ongoing debate in neuroscience.

Led by BU neuroscientist Takeo Watanabe, researchers used a method called decoded fMRI neurofeedback to stimulate the visual cortex. First they showed participants circles at different orientations. Then they used fMRI to watch the participants' brain activity. The researchers were then able to train the participants to recreate this visual cortex activity.

The volunteers were again placed in MRI machines and asked to visualize shapes of certain colors. The participants were asked to "somehow regulate activity in the posterior part of the brain" to make a solid green disc as large as they could. They were told they would get a paid bonus proportional to the size of this disc, but they weren't told anything about what the disc meant. The researchers watched the participants' brain activity and monitored the activation patterns in their visual cortices.

"Participants can be trained to control the overall mean activation of an entire brain region," the study authors write, "or the activation in one region relative to that in another region."

This worked even when test subjects were not aware of what they were learning, the researchers said.

"The most surprising thing in this study is that mere inductions of neural activation patterns corresponding to a specific visual feature led to visual performance improvement on the visual feature, without presenting the feature or subjects' awareness of what was to be learned," Watanabe said in a statement.

Watanabe and colleagues said this method can be a powerful tool.

"It can 'incept' a person to acquire new learning, skills, or memory, or possibly to restore skills or knowledge that has been damaged through accident, disease, or aging, without a person's awareness of what is learned or memorized," they write.

So, we could do this without that big machine and bill, if you ask me. if we were to identify all the patterns that are used when learning something - one person has to learn a page or something - then we could store this and use a pair of earphones to deliver the messages to the student. this could also be used to

teach kids to walk and talk at an early age.

This can be made so cheap. imagine the cost effectiveness of having like two electromagnets per person and then using earphones while you sleep?

Of course, the problem lies with getting the signals into 'static' or signals that the ear can hear. i know they use visual learning for the big expensive machines, but i am sure that learning while you sleep is the way to do things, and, then you can have free time.

If the neural signals going through the brain could be copied, then we could convert them from recordings of a electric kind to signals of a sonic kind with the help of a program. this program should convert this to wav files for the person to hear. i am familiar with the programming, well, understand a bit of it, to know this is possible.

We should take the signals from the brain, copy them into wav files, then convert the wav file to a shell program, then back into wav files after we edit them.

Biomolecular engineering.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biomolecular_engineering**
Biomolecular engineering is the application of engineering principles and practices to the purposeful manipulation of molecules of biological origin. Biomolecular engineers integrate knowledge of biological processes with the core knowledge of chemical engineering in order to focus on molecular level solutions to issues and problems in the life sciences related to the environment, agriculture, energy, industry, food production, biotechnology and medicine. Biomolecular engineers purposefully manipulate carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids and lipids within the framework of the relation between their structure (see: Nucleic acid structure, Carbohydrate chemistry, Protein structure,), function (see: Protein function) and properties and in relation to applicability to such areas as environmental remediation, crop and life stock production, biofuel cells and biomolecular diagnostics. Fundamental attention is given to the thermodynamics and kinetics of molecular recognition in enzymes, antibodies, DNA hybridization, bio-conjugation/ bio-immobilization and bioseparations. Attention is also given to the rudiments of engineered biomolecules in cell signaling, cell growth kinetics, biochemical pathway engineering and bioreactor engineering. Biomolecular engineers are leading the major shift towards understanding and controlling the molecular mechanisms that define life as we know it.
The future of biomolecular engineering is hoped to include;

Bio-inspired technologies of the future can help explain biomolecular engineering. Looking at the Moore's law "Prediction", in the future quantum and biology-based processors are "big" technologies. With the use of biomolecular engineering, the way our processors work can be manipulated in order to function in the same sense a biological cell work. Biomolecular engineering has the potential to become one of the most important scientific disciplines because of its advancements in the analyses of gene expression patterns as well as the purposeful manipulation of many important biomolecules to improve functionality. Research in this field may lead to new drug discoveries, improved therapies, and advancement in new bioprocess technology. With the increasing knowledge of biomolecules, the rate of finding new high-value molecules including but not limited to antibodies, enzymes, vaccines, and therapeutic peptides will continue to accelerate. Biomolecular engineering will produce new designs for therapeutic drugs and high-value biomolecules for treatment or prevention of cancers, genetic diseases, and other types of metabolic diseases. Also, there is anticipation of industrial enzymes that are engineered to have desirable properties for process improvement as well the manufacturing of high-value biomolecular products at a much lower production cost. Using recombinant technology, new antibiotics that are active against resistant strains will also be produced.[2]

So, we need to improve the way we work with these molecules. i suggest we treat them as a part of a pattern, with there being a set ratio for each molecule to molecule 'interaction,' where there will be so many proteins to enzymes per drop of blood, and so forth.

Then, we need to find out what happens when they meet up. i know a protein will dissolve when it meets an enzyme, actually enzymes and amino acids rule the roost, as everything will dissolve when it meets them, and that fuel will be carried away to the cells. of course, to boost a area's cell health, we should inject enzymes and proteins and all that into the area. this could help heal wounds and scars faster. it could also help restore severed things, as, if you were to take the part of the stem cell for that lost thing, you could insert the stem cell and then inject it with said stimulants. the only thing keeping it at bay is the skin, which needs to stretch, but, finding a way to inject these said things into the skin would also help.

Then, for medicine, i suppose we could make an enzyme or amino acid so that instead of dissolving proteins and things, they dissolve the diseases and harmful bacteria. then, we could wipe diseases out easily.

Working with little or tiny things.

In engineering and other science, often we need to work with little or tiny things. this would mean we need to make this whole process cheaper or better, or both! is this possible?

I suppose we could use a glass or crystal lens to see smaller. but that is already done, so, how do we make a glass lens even smaller? we could split the glass in the lens with minimal effort, and make an eye piece that sees much finer. then, we could use a few levers or something to make the amplification more or less, depending on the nature of the process. this sounds cheaper and better!

Now, working with the little things could be hard, so we need a cheap or better or both way to work with little things. i suggest that we use a few levers that get smaller and smaller. we could take a normal wrench, for example, and then use that wrench to make a smaller wrench to make a smaller wrench, etcetera etcetera. then, we could use a device that uses the wrench, that uses another device that uses a wrench, and so forth.

Making a cheap ipad for school and office use.

Those little notebook type computers, i love them! i have never owned one, nor worked on one, but i know they could make life in the office and at school much easier. how do we build one that everybody can afford, and make it still deliver the service we expect?

Okay, so it uses on and off switches for the most basic model. i suppose we could put a few calculator components or parts into it, and have it deliver addition and subtraction. then, we write a simple program where it will also use those pixels to generate characters for our reading and writing uses. then, we also put into it some sort of cooling thing - where the computer has a fan, cheap and easy to find!

Okay, so we got our basic notebook. now for upgrades! if we were to take a radio and microphone, we could also set a few speakers into it, and record our things we need to remember. then, we could code it so that it becomes letters, by a dictionary. this dictionary should take a little while to write, i am sure some college kids are up to it, and to get paid?

Then, we need it to make copies of our notes we make in rough. this can be done with a normal camera - just insert the camera into the back of the notebook and there we go.

But, how can this be so expensive? we have used a calculator, a cheap radio and a camera. i am sure there is potential for this type of computer.

Materials science.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materials_engineering**
Materials science, also commonly known as materials engineering or materials science and engineering, is an interdisciplinary field applying the properties of matter to various areas of science and engineering. This relatively new scientific field investigates the relationship between the structure of materials at atomic or molecular scales and their macroscopic properties. It incorporates elements of applied physics and chemistry, with significant media attention focused on Nano science and nanotechnology. In recent years, materials science has become more widely known as a specific field of science and engineering. It is an important part of forensic engineering (the investigation of materials, products, structures or components that fail or do not operate or function as intended, causing personal injury or damage to property) and failure analysis, the latter being the key to understanding, for example, the cause of various aviation accidents. Many of the most pressing scientific problems that are faced today are due to the limitations of the materials that are available and, as a result, breakthroughs in this field are likely to have a significant impact on the future of technology.

So, the challenge here is to find newer stronger materials? this, done at macroscopic levels, can be hard. i suggest folding materials until they are stronger, the materials in use of course. to fold them, they need to make a cast for the material component to be used out of something big, then 'drill' holes into the cast to the design of the materials structure. then, they can fill the 'mold' with the materials, and then fill the hole with the materials again, or however you fold them?

Folding the materials could also be done by using the cut out to go back inside the cast, or, the drill bit could go back inside the hole, making the materials much thinner. then they insert the materials again, then the bit again, until there are layers of materials inside the cast and they will have 'folded.'

I say this because the more times you apply paint, the better it is. therefore, for sticking the building blocks again and again will squish the weaker parts out of it... like a orange juicer? this would mean, you squash the juice out repeatedly until it becomes more and more juice, but, the heavy parts are left behind, so, it is like filtering out the fluids in those fat release pads where you get the water out of your body.

Molecular engineering.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molecular_engineering**
Molecular engineering is any means of manufacturing molecules or creating new manufacturing materials using them. It may be used to create, on an extremely small scale, most typically one at a time, new molecules which may not exist in nature, or be stable beyond a very narrow range of conditions.

So, this challenge is to mass produce certain molecules. this can be done manually by painstakingly creating and merging and splitting said molecules. i suppose this can be done en mass by setting the machine to look for certain temperatures or balances - where the molecules or elements reach certain

temperatures for the merging or splitting or whatever, and, when the fluid or mixture comes to a certain 'resolution' with regards to how it is sensed through the molecular sensors - and then do the thing. they cannot miss, as there is only one or a few molecules involved in a tiny bit of mixture or fluid, yes?

Today this is an extremely difficult process, requiring manual manipulation of molecules using such devices as a scanning tunneling microscope. Eventually it is expected to exploit lifelike self-replicating 'helper molecules' that are themselves engineered. Thus the field can be seen as a precision form of chemical engineering that includes protein engineering, the creation of protein molecules, a process that occurs naturally in biochemistry, e.g., prion reproduction. However, it provides far more control than genetic modification of an existing genome, which must rely strictly on existing biochemistry to express genes as proteins, and has little power to produce any non-proteins.

To produce non proteins, they need to break down the protein with other things, then mix them with other things.

Process engineering.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process_engineering**
Process engineering focuses on the design, operation, control, and optimization of chemical, physical, and biological processes. Process engineering encompasses a vast range of industries, such as chemical, petrochemical, mineral processing, advanced material, food, pharmaceutical, and biotechnological industries. The application of systematic computer-based methods to process engineering is process systems engineering.
So, here we learn that this field affects nearly all types of chemical engineering. this uses a computer program to design the processes of the field. so, i suppose it could be geared to work with all the chemicals out there, by using my sci unit. the sci unit will store all the symbols and values of the chemicals for integration or splitting purposes. then, the program could advise the chemists on what would happen, or, the chemists could put in the information about the reactions, then the sci unit will store it as memory. i suppose that infinite amounts of oxygen and carbon could be put into a certain mixture, but, this would be easier if the tests were recorded by a 'sci unit' instead of a circuit that goes on and off.

I don't know if my sci unit has been developed yet, but am sure that now i have a better idea of explaining it and even for myself, understanding it.

If you were to use 'colors' and all the variables in between those colors in sub colors, you could program the circuit to recognize and assign values to those colors. then, it could call up the color and all the information between there and wherever. this will require a laser, like for my computer, except it won't be going on and off like a bill gates machines, which has had it's time!

So, there are colors instead of transistors. this means that the unit will store the information as if it were science procedure, with a program coming down to the level of the unit. then, the unit will be able to store scientific values, as in the program's coding, with the sci unit. this means processing will be instant and flawless.

To mix the elements or whatever, they could combine colors, one after the other, and get the result, also stored into memory. then, the computer could tell us what the combination, supposedly, is from the data it has received. this means that the computer for this purpose can tell us what we will get. i suppose a sci unit will be quite cheap once it gets produced.

Environmental engineering.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_engineering**

Environmental engineering is the integration of science and engineering principles to improve the natural environment, to provide healthy water, air, and land for human habitation and for other organisms, and to clean up pollution sites.[citation needed] Furthermore, it is concerned with finding plausible solutions in the field of public health, such as arthropod-borne diseases, implementing law which promote adequate sanitation in urban, rural and recreational areas. It involves waste water management and air pollution control, recycling, waste disposal, radiation protection, industrial hygiene, environmental sustainability, and public health issues as well as a knowledge of environmental engineering law. It also includes studies on the environmental impact of proposed construction projects.

Environmental engineers study the effect of technological advances on the environment. To do so, they conduct hazardous-waste management studies to evaluate the significance of such hazards, advise on treatment and containment, and develop regulations to prevent mishaps. Environmental engineers also design municipal water supply and industrial wastewater treatment systems[1][2] as well as address local and worldwide environmental issues such as the effects of acid rain, global warming, ozone depletion, water pollution and air pollution from automobile exhausts and industrial sources.[3][4][5][6]

At many universities, environmental engineering programs follow either the department of civil engineering or the department of chemical engineering at engineering faculties. Environmental "civil" engineers focus on hydrology, water resources management, bioremediation, and water treatment plant design. Environmental "chemical" engineers, on the other hand, focus on environmental chemistry, advanced air and water treatment technologies and separation processes.[citation needed]

Additionally, engineers are more frequently obtaining specialized training in law (J.D.) and are utilizing their technical expertise in the practices of environmental engineering law.[citation needed]

Most jurisdictions also impose licensing and registration requirements.

I find the most important thing to clean up is radiation. to clean up radiation, maybe we need to look more into it?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radiation**

Gamma radiation[edit]

Main article: Gamma ray

Gamma (γ) radiation consists of photons with a wavelength less than 3x10,−11 meters (greater than 1019 Hz and 41.4 keV).[1] Gamma radiation emission is a nuclear process that occurs to rid an unstable nucleus of excess energy after most nuclear reactions. Both alpha and beta particles have an electric charge and mass, and thus are quite likely to interact with other atoms in their path. Gamma radiation, however, is composed of photons, which have neither mass nor electric charge and, as a result, penetrates much further through matter than either alpha or beta radiation.

Gamma rays can be stopped by a sufficiently thick or dense layer of material, where the stopping power of the material per given area depends mostly (but not entirely) on the total mass along the path of the radiation, regardless of whether the material is of high or low density. However, as is the case with X-rays, materials with high atomic number such as lead or depleted uranium add a modest (typically 20% to 30%) amount of stopping power over an equal mass of less dense and lower atomic weight materials (such as water or concrete). The atmosphere absorbs all gamma rays approaching Earth from space. Even air is capable of absorbing gamma rays, halving the energy of such waves by passing through, on the average, 500 ft (150 m).

I remember building a fourth dimensional portal to dispose of all nuclear waste, but there is still nuclear waste poisoning inour world, so i suppose i need to clean that up too?

If we were to observe that photons are massless, yet form a part of the atom in conjunction with electrons, we could use electricity to get rid of photons, or, if there is such a thing, use anti photons?

If we use electrons to get rid of photons with these gamma rays in them, or are them, or whatever, then we could send electrons into the photons and then send anti electrons into them to destroy them, or something like that? i am sure there will be a good idea based on reality from the physicists...

Geotechnical engineering.

Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geotechnical_engineering

Geotechnical engineering is the branch of civil engineering concerned with the engineering behavior of earth materials. Geotechnical engineering is important in civil engineering, but is also used by military, mining, petroleum, or any other engineering concerned with construction on or in the ground. Geotechnical engineering usually uses principles of soil mechanics and rock mechanics to investigate subsurface conditions and materials; determine the relevant physical/mechanical and chemical properties of these materials; evaluate stability of natural slopes and man-made soil deposits; assess risks posed by site conditions; design earthworks and structure foundations; and monitor site conditions, earthwork and foundation construction.[1][2]

A typical geotechnical engineering project begins with a review of project needs to define the required material properties. Then follows a site investigation of soil, rock, fault distribution and bedrock properties on and below an area of interest to determine their engineering properties including how they will interact with, on or in a proposed construction. Site investigations are needed to gain an understanding of the area in or on which the engineering will take place. Investigations can include the assessment of the risk to humans, property and the environment from natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, sinkholes, soil liquefaction, debris flows and rockfalls.

Ground Improvement refers to a technique that improves the engineering properties of the soil mass treated. Usually, the properties that are modified are shear strength, stiffness and permeability. Ground improvement has developed into a sophisticated tool to support foundations for a wide variety of structures. Properly applied, i.e. after giving due consideration to the nature of the ground being improved and the type and sensitivity of the structures being built, ground improvement often reduces direct costs and saves time.[3]

A geotechnical engineer then determines and designs the type of foundations, earthworks, and/or pavement subgrades required for the intended man-made structures to be built. Foundations are designed and constructed for structures of various sizes such as high-rise buildings, bridges, medium to large commercial buildings, and smaller structures where the soil conditions do not allow code-based design.

Foundations built for above-ground structures include shallow and deep foundations. Retaining structures include earth-filled dams and retaining walls. Earthworks include embankments, tunnels, dikes and levees, channels, reservoirs, deposition of hazardous waste and sanitary landfills.

Geotechnical engineering is also related to coastal and ocean engineering. Coastal engineering can involve the design and construction of wharves, marinas, and jetties. Ocean engineering can involve foundation and anchor systems for offshore structures such as

oil platforms.

The fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology are closely related, and have large areas of overlap. However, the field of geotechnical engineering is a specialty of engineering, where the field of engineering geology is a specialty of geology.
So, finding the way earth materials react to other materials or chemicals is important in this field. if we were to observe that graphene will be super strong and basically non toxic or whatever, what more do we need to know?

Let's say graphene is the beginning of the newer building materials? by the way, what is known about graphene? let's take a look?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphene**
Graphene is pure carbon in the form of a very thin, nearly transparent sheet, one atom thick. It is remarkably strong for its very low weight (100 times stronger than steel[1]) and it conducts heat and electricity with great efficiency.[2] While scientists had theorized about graphene for decades, it was first produced in the lab in 2004.[3] Because it is virtually two-dimensional, it interacts oddly with light and with other materials. Researchers have identified the bipolar transistor effect, ballistic transport of charges and large quantum oscillations.

Technically, graphene is a crystalline allotrope of carbon with 2-dimensional properties. In graphene, carbon atoms are densely packed in a regular sp2-bonded atomic-scale chicken wire (hexagonal) pattern. Graphene can be described as a one-atom thick layer of graphite. It is the basic structural element of other allotropes, including graphite, charcoal, carbon nanotubes and fullerenes. It can also be considered as an indefinitely large aromatic molecule, the limiting case of the family of flat polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Graphene research has expanded quickly since the substance was first isolated in 2004. Research was informed by theoretical descriptions of graphene's composition, structure and properties, which had all been calculated decades earlier. High-quality graphene also proved to be surprisingly easy to isolate, making more research possible. Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov at the University of Manchester won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010 "for groundbreaking experiments regarding the two-dimensional material graphene".[4]

How about graphene going up and across? this would see them bond in two two dimensional sheets, holding the material together, yes? or, we could build our own one atom thick thing that does not heat up - better for civil engineering if you ask me...

If we are looking for super strong materials, we could make a material out of two dimensional titanium? or, anything out there that does not heat up, like nitrogen four, but that is hard to 'shape.' so, maybe we should use hydrogen? hydrogen could have orbitals added to it, or, hydrogen added to hydrogen atoms - the most basic of all the elements - and i remember that i made a way to make hydrogen a while ago in a previous post, yes? then, we could build from the most stable non conductor to form the new bridges and buildings, of course.

So, where should we start? if we were to make a building material so cheap and simple, we could build houses for the squatters out of it? this would mean taking helium, which is very suitable, and folding it. this is really cheap, and we could build 'prefabs' for the homeless with wheels, like caravans, and have it cost nearly nothing. then they could relocate when the big businesses move in to build highways and things.

Improved traffic direction - less traffic jams!

If we look around the world, we will see in every city there are costly traffic jams. this uses petrol, which means the oil producing nations don't mind, but it also

produces fumes that harm our world, and take up valuable business time. we need to make this less of a problem.

So, if we were to use lift clubs, we could do better. if we were to have traffic lights to allow the main streams through more, there would be less congestion, as, the side roads get too much of the time of the lights if you ask me. but, these solutions have not helped enough, as there are still car pile ups every day. we need something that is enforced, or, easy to use by the person, yes?

Now, to get rid of the traffic, they need to allow drivers to drive for longer. i suggest 'mole holes' where the traffic can go through tunnels in the road and come out the other side. this could work, or we could try to do something else?

How about if there are only one way roads? the only problem with this is for divers to relearn the roads, i suppose. if the one way roads were in effect, then they would only allow you to go one way with the help of yellow lines or whatever. of course, this might not work either, so...

Maybe they need to use more side roads? they could, in the city center, do away with pavements in favor of more side roads to avoid the pile ups? this could work a bit better, and, have a profound effect on the pile ups in the city center. or...

They could also try to use 'lifts' that swing out to allow cars to drive over intersections? this would see the lift go one way for a while, then the other way. if they were on different levels, they could allow cars to have a free flow of a ride through the city center and surrounds?

How about they also try to have a 'ferris wheel?' they could have these wheels intersect major bottlenecks and then wheel the cars to their new roads - this would help with intersections - and side roads leading onto the new roads that are on a whole new lane? if they were to do away with a lane expressly for this purpose, and have overhead bridges to other roads, there will be less pushing in and things like that.